COUNTING THE VOTE. -

EARLY CONGRESSIONAL ACTION RELATIVE TO THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.THE POW-ERS OF CONGRESS-OPINIONS OF CRIEF-JUSTICE MARSHALL, RANDOLPH, PINCK-NEY, GALLATIN, AND OTHERS-DUTIES OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT-AN INTEREST-ING RESUME ON AN IMPORTANT TOPIC.

Party spirit has never run higher in the United States than during the period immediately anterior to the election of Mr. Jefferson, when the Federal party was On the 25th of March a motion was made slowly but surely sinking under the weight in the Senate to strike out the first ten secof a popular odium provoked by the inju-tions of the pending bill, and to substitute dicious measures of John Adams. Yet it for them a preamble and resolution declarwas precisely at this juncture that the sup-porters of his Administration brought for-ward a plan in Congress for the purpose of it was according to the practice of Congress might arise in regard to the election of a President of the United States "should be President. In the debate which arose upon counted by the members composing both this plan the relations of the Electoral Col- houses"; and hence, in lieu of the joint con, John Randolph of Roanoke, and oth-

It has seemed that a review of the debate careful compilation from the "Annals of and report upon" the said questions. The Congress" for 1799-1801, and from other authentic sources, of the proceedings had The seventh section of the bill, which for at that time on this topic:

THE PRELIMINARY DEBATE. During the first session of the Sixth Con-James Ross, a senator from Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution to the consideration of the Senate:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider whether any, and what, provisions ought to be made by law for deciding disputed elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, and for de-States.

providing "that the committee be author- move certain limitations put by it on the ized to report by bill or otherwise," a de- power of the committee. appointed senator from Kentucky, expressed the opinion "that this was a subject on which Congress had no right to legislate." If anything was to be done in the premises it must be done by proposing an amendment to the Constitution."

Mr. Ross argued in favor of the legisla tion proposed. He said: Suppose persons such a case was to happen! He thought it tee. The theory of this provision is obvitheir duty to make provision for it, and he ous. It gave to the Senate, in the person believed a law was sufficient.

Mr. Charles Pinckney, a senator from tionality of such legislation. He remembered very well that in the Federal Convention, of which he had been a member, great President of the United States independently of Congress; to take the business asfor all questions arising on the occasion.

the right of the Legislature (Congress) to them. The bill as it passed the Senate was make such provisions on this subject as ap- essentially as follows: peared to be necessary. It was directed by | Section 1 provided that on the day be-

It'is, therefore, clearly constitutional."

Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, never felt less doubt on any subject than the one now under consideration. The Constitution has given many directions as to the appointment of the President. Is it possible that gentlemen can suppose all these may be violated and disregarded, and yet that it is nobody's business to interpose and make provision to prevent it?"

Mr. Abraham Baldwin, of Georgia, ques-

tioned both the necessity and the constitutionality of such legislation. He held that the electoral colleges in the respective States were entitled to judge concerning the elections, returns, and qualifications of their president of the Senate, to examine imparmembers independently of Congress; that tially the votes given by the electors. the Constitution presumed the legality and constitutionality of their proceedings equally with the legality and constitutional- nation of the Senate, shall act as chairman ity of the proceedings of Congress, without of the grand committee, and provides for allowing to the latter any superiority or filling vacancies in the said committee. control over the former; that these colleges | SECTION 5 gives power to the grand comauthenticated their own acts; that their au- mittee to send for persons and papers while thentication was final, and, as such, was binding on Congress. Hence he held that the only possible question left open for the adjudication of Congress in the premises was that the two houses, "when met together to count the votes agreeably to the Constitution, should judge of the authentication of the act of the electors, and should then proceed and count the votes as di-

It will be seen at once from this prelimi-nary debate that senators divided upon the question at issue according to their political predilections. The Federalists favored the messure, and Republicans—the Democrats of that date—opposed it. The former maintained its propriety and its constitutionality in the name of the powers granted for the maintenance of the Federal Government in all its just rights and prerogatives. The latter denied the expediency and the rightfulness of such legislation as being extra constitutional and as involving an encroschment on the reserved rights of the sovereign States, to whose Legislatures the Constitution had remitted the power of appointing electors without restrictions imposed by Congress.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

each house by lot, was also rejected by a vote of 4 yeas and 24 mays. The bill as first reported provided that any electoral vote might be rejected by a majority of the joint committee. An amendment that "such rejection shall be founded on a concurrence upon the committee committee to the founded on a concurrence upon the committee constitutionality of the bill, moved to unconstitutionality of the bill, and the bill as a successive to the bill as a successive ection shall be founded on a concurrence of two thirds of the committee" was negatived on the 3d of March by the vote of 10 yeas and 19 nays. DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

On the 25th of March a motion was made settling certain disputed questions which that electoral votes for President and Vicelege to Congress, and the assumed right of committee proposed to be raised under the

the latter to pass judgment upon the law- pending bill, with its elaborate apparatus fulness and admissibility of the votes cast for examining into the legality of the elecby the former, were passed in formal re- toral votes, this amendment proposed that view by some of the ablest among our early all disputed questions with regard to the statesmen, embracing such names as those constitutionality of any electoral vote of John Marshall, Robert Goodloe Harper, should be decided without debate by Henry Lee ("Light-Horse Harry"), James | the members of both houses present at the A. Bayard, Thomas Pinckney, Charles counting of the electoral votes. A division Pinckney, Albert Gallatin, Nathaniel Ma- of the question being called for on this amendment a vote was reserved, to be taken tions of the pending bill; and in the mean which was then conducted upon this topic time a motion was made to strike out so could hardly fail to interest the reader, much of section 1 as authorized the grand especially as the subject is likely to form committee "finally to decide" the questhe staple of much discussion in Congress tions submitted to them, and proposing that at its present session. The following is a the committee should simply "inquire into The eighth section of the bill as amended a majority in both houses, or by a majority represent session. The section of the bill as amended a majority in both houses, or by a majority in both

mally articulated the precise questions upon which the joint committee was empowered to decide, and which provided that "no gress, on the 23d of January, 1800, Mr. petition or exception shall be granted or allowed by the grand committee, which shall have for its object to draw into queselector in any of the States shall have been declared appointed," was, on motion, stricken out by a vote of yeas 15 and nays 12, the friends of the bill voting in the affirmative. As the first section of the bill termining the legality or illegality of the provided that the decision of the joint comvotes given for those officers in the different mittee should be final in regard to all questions submitted to it, the effect of striking On a motion to amend the resolution by out this seventh section was simply to re-

bate sprang up which disclosed at once a wide diversity of opinion upon the subject in question. Mr. John Brown, a newly-The question subsequently recurring on the motion to strike out the whole body of ble and resolution offered on the 28th of March, that question was decided in the negative on March 27th-yeas, 10; nays,

In the mean time, though at what stage of United States undoubtedly assumed a parathe proceedings is not clear from the an- mount jurisdiction over the subject in some nals of Congress, it is known that the proposed chairmanship of the grand committee was changed from the Chief Justice or as the houses prescribed to him in the prebeen properly appointed, should their vote or senior justice of the Supreme Court to mises after he had performed the single a senator, elected as follows: The Senate, function defined by the Constitution—that a person to be President who had not the immediately after the choice of the six of "opening all the certificates." In all age required by the Constitution, or who members who should compose the grand committee on its part, was required also to be the minister of the houses; of the United States, or for two persons nominate by ballot three of its members, and the Vice-President at that juncwho were both citizens of the same State. and transmit their names to the House of ture was none other than Thomas Such cases might happen, and were very Representatives; which body, by ballot, Jefferson. The opponents of the bill relikely to happen; and is there no remedy? was left to choose one of these three senwhat a situation would the country be in if

of the chairman, one majority in the grand committee, but as that chairman was chosen South Carolina, questioned the constitu- by the House of Representatives, on the nomination of the Senate, it was hoped that the House would find in this recognition of its coequal authority a sufficient compensacare was used to provide for the election of tion for being left in a minority in the joint committee.

The bill was put upon its passage in the far as possible out of their hands. The Senate on the 28th of March, 1800, when votes are to be given by electors appointed Mr. Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, for that express purpose, the electors are made an elaborate argument against the neto be appointed by each State, and the whole cessity, expediency, and constitutionality direction as to the manner of their appoint- of the measure. At the close of his speech ment is given to the State Legislatures. the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 16, Nothing was more clear to him than that nays 12-all those voting in the affirmative Congress had no right to meddle with it at being Federalists, and all those voting in all, as the whole was intrusted to the State | the negative being Republicans (Democrats) Legislatures. They must make provision except two-Mr. Livermoré, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Humpbrey Marshall, of Ken-Mr. Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, tucky-who probably voted against the bill "did not feel himself at all in doubt as to because it was not strong enough to suit

the Constitution that a President should be fore the second Wednesday in February appointed, that he should be of not less than next following the day when a President thirty-five years of age, that he should have and Vice-President of the United States been at least fourteen years a citizen of [a shall have been voted for by electors it resident within] the United States, &c. The | shall be the duty of the Senate and House proceedings in the election of a President of Representatives of the United States to may be defective in all these particulars, and | choose, by ballot, in each house, six memcan it be supposed that there is no way to bers thereof. The Senate, immediately afcome at them? The Constitution is not ter this choice, shall nominate, by ballot, silent on this head. Among the powers three of its members, and transmit their given to Congress in the fifth section is this: names to the House of Representatives, "To pass all laws necessary and proper | who shall, by ballot, choose one of the three; for carrying into execution the foregoing and the thirteen persons thus chosen shall any law. When the time was near at hand powers, and all other powers vested by this form a grand committee, and shall have Constitution in the Government of the power to examine and finally to decide all form its constitutional duties in the premi-United States, or in any department or of- disputes relative to the election of President ses Mr. John Rutledge, Jr., of South Caroficer thereof. The law now proposed and Vice-President of the United States; llna, offered the following resolution, which seems to be necessary to earry into effect provided always that no person shall be was adopted by the House of Representa-the powers of appointing the President. capable of serving on this committee who shall be one of the five highest candidates out of whom a President of the United States may be chosen by the House of Representatives in case no person should be

> the different States. SECTION 2 provides for the appointment of two tellers by each house to note the to the President." dates of the certificates, names of electors, &c. SECTION 3 provides that the certificates, notes of the tellers, and all exceptions and petitions against any vote, shall be submit- Pennsylvania, as the members of the joint ted to the members of the grand committee,

after they shall have been sworn to by the SECTION 4 provides that the senator chosen by the House of Representatives, on nomi-

making their examination.

SECTION 6 places the marshals of the several districts of the United States at the the Senate to make a list of the votes for command of the grand committee in summoning witnesses. SECTION 7 authorizes the grand committee

nal of all its proceedings shall be filed with the committee's final report. ensuing after the committee's appointment

as the date of its final report. SECTION 9 provides that the committee, after its labors have been commenced, shall

house. Section 10 enjoins some new duties on the executive authority of each State with regard to electors, and also on the electors in the act of casting their ballots.

Section 11 provides for the reception and reading in the Senate of all petitions respect-ing the election of President and Vice- of the House (though without its joint action, President by way of exception thereto.

SECTION 12 provides for the taking of evidence in support of petitions and protests acted under the supervision of each house, against the votes given by any of the electors.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE. The bill in this shape was received by the of the parties to the counting, whether as loves of Representatives on the flist of convisting of the Vice-President, the Sen-On the 14th of February following, Mr. Ross, as chairman of the committee appointed under the resolution which he had introduced, reported a bill "prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice-President of the United States Supreme Court, spoke in faver of adopting "some salutary mode" for the bill provided that all disputed elections should be examined, decided, and reported to Congress by a grand committee of the bill, but expressed his doubts as to the propriety of two points: "First, that the Senate and six to be appointed by the House of the Senate and six to be appointed by the House of the Senate and six to be appointed by the House of the Senate and six to be appointed by the House of the Senate and six to be appointed by the House of the Senate and six to be appointed by the House of the Senate and six to be appointed by the House of the Senate and six to be appointed by the House of the Senate and six to be appointed by the House of the Senate was to be final. He there the Senate was held by men of both parties for moved to strike out of the sections so spects he was held by men of both parties.

The bill in this shape was received by the Constitution, whether as the Vice-President, the Senate tate, or the House of Representatives, or all three combined, were not called into controversy on this occasion. It is important, however, to observe that during the encounting of the electoral votes we nowhere meet with the slight-boundary of the counting of the Vice-President, the Senate were not called into controversy on this occasion. It is important, however, to observe that during the encounting of the electoral votes we nowhere meet with the slight-boundary of the counting of the vice-President, the Senate were not called into controversy on this occasion. It is important, however, to observe that during the encounting of the vice-President, the Senate were nowhere meet with the Sight-boundary of the Counting of the Vice-President the Counting of the Vice-President, the Senate

lot select six members of the joint committee from twenty-four members chosen in should be chosen by lot instead of ballot. Mr. Joseph H. Nicholson, of Maryland, moved that the bill be postponed till the first Monday in December next. Messrs. Robert Goodloe Harper of South Carolina, Samuel W. Dana of Connecticut, John Rutledge, Jr., of South Carolina and John Marshall, of Virginia, argued against the motion; which was decided in the negative—yeas, 48; navs, 52—the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Federalists in the nega-

On the 21st of April the bill was referred to a special committee of seven members, who subsequently reported the bill, with amendments to the first section, as fol-

lows: "That on the - next following the day when a President and Vice-President shall have been voted for by electors it shall be. the duty of the Senate and House of Representatives to choose by ballot in each house four members thereof; and that the persons thus chosen shall form a joint committee, and shall have power to examine into all disputes relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, other than such as may relate to the numon the motion to strike out the first ten sec- ber of votes by which electors may have been appointed."

on May 1st to strike out this section, and it has sustained the right of both houses, or thus kill the operative part of the measure. of each house separately, to reject any elecby the committee provided that in all questions arising under the report of the joint joint rule accomplished without law what committee, "if the two houses have conthe Federalists of 1800 proposed to accomcurred in rejecting the vote or votes ob- plish with the checks and balances of a cujected to, such vote or votes shall not be riously-wrought but cumbrous statute. counted; but unless both houses concur such vote or votes shall be counted."

After further discussion the bill, as amended by the special committee and as tion the number of votes on which any further amended by the House, was passed in the House on the 2d of May-yeas, 52; nays, 37. Among those voting in the affirmative are the conspicuous names of James A. Bayard, of Delaware; Robert Goodloe Harper, of South Carolina; Henry Lee, of Virginia; John Marshall, of Virginia; and Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina. Among those voting in the negative are the conspicuous names of Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina; and John Randolph, of Roanoke. JURISDICTION OF CONGRESS.

It does not need to be said that by the passage of such a bill through both houses prescribing the mode of deciding disputed elections of President and Vice-President," both houses of Congress of the of its aspects. The ministerial functions of the Vice-President were defined to be such other respects the Vice-President was held except the power of the former to open the certificates of the electors and the power of the latter to count the electoral votes. All disputed questions were, they said, remitted to the decision of the Electoral Colleges in the respective States, or to the Legislatures of the States. The supporters of the bill, on the other hand, maintained its rightfulness on the assumption that Congress had a lawful and necessary jurisdiction of certain disputed questions which might arise with regard to the admissibility of any electoral

both houses at the time under review. But the two houses, though each comprising a majoritty of the same political party, differed as to the details of their jurisdiction. The House bill provided that no electoral vote should be rejected except by the concurrent vote of both houses. When this bill went back to the Senate it was amended so as to read that a concurrent vote of both houses should be required for the admission of any electoral vote or votes. This amendment was passed in the Senate on May 8th-yeas, 15; nays, 11. And when the bill, with this amendment among others, was sent back to the House for concurrence the House, on the recommendation of Mr. Harper and of Mr. Bayard, refused its concurrence, and, each house adhering to its views in the premises, the bill fell through for that session, and was never revived.

vote or votes. This theory prevailed in

THE VOTE OF 1801. And so it came to pass that the counting of the electoral votes in 1801, at the close of the contest between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, was left unregulated by for the meeting of the two houses to per-

"Resolved, That -a committee be apwith a committee on the part of the Senate. to ascertain and report a mode of examining found to have a majority of the whole num- the votes for President and Vice-President, ber of the votes of the electors appointed by the different States. manner of administering the oath of office

The Senate concurred, and appointed Messrs. Gouverneur Morris, of New York; Tracy, of Massachusetts; and Bingham, of committee on its part.

On the following 9th of February Mr. Morris reported to the Senate that this committee had not been able to come to any agreement, and on the same day the Senate passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Senate will be ready to receive the House of Representatives in the Senate chamber on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock for the purpose of being present at the opening and counting of the votes for President of the United States; that one person be appointed a teller on the part of President of the United States, as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who to appoint a clerk, and directs that a jour- shall announce the state of the vote, which shall be entered on the journals; and if it shall appear that a choice has been made Section 8 fixes the first day of March next | agreeably to the Constitution such entry on the journals shall be deemed a sufficient declaration thereof."

The House of Representatives, being notified of the passage of this resolution, not be dissolved by the action of either adopted a resolution in conformity with it, and appointed tellers to act in conjunction with the teller of the Senate.

FUNCTIONS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

In acting under the resolution of the Senate at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Senate, with the express concurrence as formally expressed in a joint rule of progeeding), the Vice-President undoubtedly ing of the votes on which either house had any occasion to offer a protest, the relation

sence, with the next senior justice of the Suprems Court, for the presiding officer of the committee. The members of the committee were to be chosen by ballot in each house. A proposition that the members should be selected by lot was negatived on the 20th of February, 1800, by the vote of eighteen senators against nine. A subsequent amendment, offered on March 3d, to the effect that each house should by ballot select six members of the feint commitposed law, but they denied this solely in the name of the constitutional limitations, which protected the exclusive right of the States to appoint their electors of President and Vice-President. Nobody, so far as appears from the record, arose in either house of Congress, to resist the passage of such legislation on the ground that it would be an infraction of the Vice-President's prerogative under the Constitution. And when we recall the vehemence with which the bill was opposed by the Republicans of both houses in the year 1800, and that, too, just on the eve of a presidential election in which Mr. Jefferson, as their candidate for the presidency, and as the then existing president of the Senate, was deeply concerned to maintain a jealous guardianship over the powers of his constitutional prerogative in this matter, we may be sure that the modern theory, adopted by some Administration politicians of the present time to meet the pressing exigencies of an abnormal situation, had not been discovered or invented by politicians of any sort or of any name in the earlier priod of our civil

That the modern Republican party has hitherto assumed for both houses of Congress a more complete and exclusive control over the counting and rejecting of electoral votes than was assumed by the Federalists of 1800 is sufficiently proved by the twentysecond joint rule of proceeding, under which, at each successive counting of presi-The opponents of the amended bill moved | dential votes during the last twelve years, in one house alone. The twenty-second

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No. 1 Tenth street FOR RENT, BRICK DWELLING No. 410 Tenth street, between Marshall and Clay streets, containing nine rooms besides ser-

yants' rooms; and kitchen; modern improvements.
In good order. Will be rented low.
EDWAKH C. GODDIN.
Real Estate Agent.
Ja 2-2t No. 1015 Main street. FOR RENT, FARMS, DWELLINGS,

FACTORIES, and OFFICES. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR RENT.

For rent, STORE 1428 Main street, with large DWELLING overhead, suitable, for a boarding-house or for family use. The store being situated in the very centre of business, makes it very desirable. Rent. \$650. For rent, STORE-FLOOR and BASEMENT 1605 Franklin street, at \$15 per month.

STORE, and DWELLING over same, near the corner of Twenty-third and Main streets, at \$18 per

STORES 2311 and 2323 Main street, with STORES 2311 and 2323 main street, with DWELLING over the same, containing about four rooms. These are very desirable for any retail busi-ness. Rent only \$15 per month. STORE 1410 Main street, lately occupied by umgardner & Co. Two very desirable STORES on Eighteenth street, between Main and Franklin streets, at \$200 per Nice STORE on the west side of Sixth street, near

Two very desirable STORES on Marshall between Fourth and Fifth streets. These are newly-constructed, and are first-class stands.

For rent, large STORE-ROOM on Cary near Eleventh street, at \$10 per month. Nice BRICK TENEMENT, No. 602 Twenty-eventh street, the rooms, &c., at \$15 per month. Two nice FRAME TENEMENTS on Thirtieth be-

Two nice FRAME TENEMENTS on Thirtieth between Leigh and M streets.

Five ROOMS, water, &c., at \$10 per month.

Nice large FRAME HOUSE, containing about eight rooms, on Mechanicsville turnpike, near Carrington street, at \$12.50 per month.

Large BRICK (detached) HOUSE on Marshall street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, at \$12.50 per month. FRAME HOUSE, 2211 Venable street ; about six rooms; water, &c. \$12.50 per month.
BRICK (detached) HOUSE on Grace between
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eight streets, containing about eight rooms; water, large lot, &c. \$15 Nice FRAME HOUSE on Twenty-sixth between Clay and Leigh streets; has recently been thoroughly overhauled, painted, &c., and is now in first-class order. Rent only \$10 per month order. Rent only \$10 per month.

I have for rent, several desirable OFFICES over A. Grigg's store, corner of Main and Tonth Also, several over Thomas R. Price & Co.'s, which are very suitable for lawyers' offices or lodging-rooms; and two over A. F. Jalinke's, corner of Twelfth and Main streets, which are admirably suited for any small business. ja 1-3t ROBERT B. LYNE.

A FARM FOR RENT.—By virtue of an out at public auction to the highest bloder for that year, the FARM now occupied by Thomas J. Carter, of 396 ACRES, being in Fairfield township, Henrico county, about twelve miles from Richmond.

The renter to give bond with good security to be paid quarterly.

WILLIAM WALSH, D. S. ja 1,3,5,6,&8 for J. T. Jones, S. H. C. FOR RENT, an excellent TRUCK-AND DAIRY-FARM on the Petersburg turnpike about one mile below Manchester, ad-joining the "Drewry Manslon," containing 100 acres, with a good dwelling and all necessary out-

buildings thereon. Possession at once. Apply to JOHN T. GODDIN. Real Estate Agent, Bank and Eleventh streets ta 1-eod3t FOR RENT, TWO NEW STOCKBRICK-FRONT DWELLINGS on Reservoir-sirect, containing seven rooms each; city water
in the kitchens; bath-rooms and water-closets, \$15

CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO., No. 1 Tenth street. LIME, CEMENT, AND PLASTER. ROCKLAND LIME, goices, and for

1,200 barrels ROCKLAND LIME dally expected per schooner Maggie Bell, for sale low from whari A. S. LEE, se 15 250 and 110 Virginia street. I IME, LIME, LIME.

"INDIAN ROCK" LIME at greatly reduced prices. Fresh supply always hand.

Business office, 1302 Cary street. Lime depot 1503 Dock street. DILLON, ELLETT & CO., my 29 Manufacturers. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W A. SUBLETT, W. A. SUBLETT;
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 1015 Basin bank,
offers his services for the SALE OF ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE, and in connection with his business will have four boats out and four in per week, carrying freight and passengers.

de 27 AUCTION SALES-This Day. By E. W. Powell, Auctioneer, 1824 Main street.

THIS DAY AT 104 O'CLOCK I WILL sell at my store, to close consignments,
DRY GOODS, HATS,
NOTIONS, FURS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
TOYS; &c.
ALSO,
One WARDROBE,
SECRETARY and BOOK-CASE,
SIDEBOARD,
REFRIGERATORS, TIN-SAFE, &c.
E. W: POWELL,
Auctioneer

Auctioneer. By E. B. Cook, Auctioneer. No. 10 Governorstreet.

TNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. NITED STATES MARSHAL'S SADE.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, in the matter of D. J. McCormick, bankrupt, I shall sell at auction, for cash, at 1408 Main
street, on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1877, at 11
o'clock A. M.. the FURNITURE of the Central
House, consisting in part of
A first-class COOKING RANGE,
35 CHAMBER SETS,
35 BEDS and BEDDING,
35 MIRBORS,
DINING-ROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE,
RAW, FUNDINES, &c.

BAN-FIXTURES, &c.
Parties wishing to purchase are invited to be oresent.
de 27-tds
United States Marshal.

By E. B. Cook, Auctioneer No. 10 Governor street.

CLOSING SALE OF THE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, SHOW-CASES, AND STORE FIXTURES AT JOSEPH HAREA'S AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY the 3rd int, at 10% o'clock, I will sell at the store of Joseph larra, Broad between Eighth and Ninth streets, the

Harra, Broad between Eighth and Ninth streets, the balance of the stock of FANCY GOODS, CHROMOS, FINE BRACKETS. PICTURE-FRAMES, LAMPS. &c.

Many of the most valuable goods remain unsold. ALSO.

The COUNTERS, SHELVING, and FIXTURES;
One excellent MAHOGANY MILLINER'S UPRIGHT SHOW-CASE;
One SILVER-MOUNTED FOUR-FOOT COUNTER CASE.

E. B. COOK,

AUCTION SALES .-- Future Days. COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LANDS IN GOOCHLAND COUNTY.-By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Goochland control entered in the suits of Wood vs. Allan and Allan, &c Main street. \$20 per month.

BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 31 west Jackson street. \$15 per month.

BRICK STORE, No. 105 east Main near Second. \$12.50 per month.

BRICK STORE, No. 301, corner of Broad and Third streets. \$50 per month.

BRICK STORE, No. 221 Main near Third street.

NICE STABLE and LARGE LOT on Seventh between Main and Franklin streets.

(By J. Thompson Brown, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer 1113 Main street, opposite Dispatch office.

1113 Main street, opposite Dispatch office.

PRICK DWELLING ON NINETEENTH

STREET NORTH OF BROAD AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a deed of trust exected by J.

J. Whitehurst and wife, dated 15th of August,
1872, and recorded in the Richmond Chancery
Court, D. B. 99 A, p. 248, we the undersigned, as
trustees in said deed, being thereto required by the
note holder, on account of default in payment of
notes, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on
FRIDAY, January 5, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., the
following REAL ESTATE, described therein as follows: All that LOT or PARCEL OF LAND, lying
and being in the city of Richmond, with a BRICK
TENEMENT (No. 305 north Ningteenth street) and
other improvements thereon, situated on the eastern
side of Nineteenth street, between Broad and Marshall streets, twenty-seven feet six inches, running
back seventy feet to the line of William Greanor's
property, being the third tenement north of Broad
street, and the same real estate conveyed to Ro. H.
Davis by B. Tracy and wife by deed of the 12th of
February 1863, duly recorded in the Henrico
County Court.

TERMS: Cash as to expenses of sale and \$963.12,
being amount of unpaid notes and interest: \$73.74
on January,15,1877; \$74.03 on February 15,1877;
\$74.32 on March 15, 1877; \$74.61 on April 15,
1877; \$74.90 on May 15, 1877; \$75.19 on June
15, 1877; \$75.48 on July 15, 1877; and \$75.77 on
August 15, 1877; and the balance on such terms as
may be announced at sale.

CHARLES PHILLIPS,
L. S. TOWER,
CYRUS BOSSIEUX,

I. S. TOWER, CYRUS BOSSIEUX,

J. THOMPSON BROWN, Auctioneer. By Robert B. Lyne, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, 1212 Main street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF A LARGE THREE-STORY FRAME DWELLING (NO. TWEEN TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREETS, CHURCH HILL, BY AUCTION.—In persuance of a deeree of the Mecklenburg County Circuit Court, dated 28th of November, 1876, in suit of J. B. Slegal and wife against Sloan, sheriff, and administrator of Pickets, &c., defendant, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on fendant, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises, the above described property, containing about ten rooms; klichen, &c., with wide hall through the entire house, on the 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M. The LOT is 66 feet front, and runs back to a wide alley in rear 150 feet. With a reasonable outlay this can be made a truly destrable residence, situated as it is on the most cligible part of Church Hill.

gible part of Church Hill.

TERMS under the decree will be one fourth in cash; residue in three equal instalments, at six. twelve, and eighteen months, negotiable notes; interest at the rate of six per cent. added, and title to be retained until all the purchase-money is paid and a conveyance is ordered by the court.

Special attention is called to this sale, and bidders may attend feeding consideration for the results. may attend feeling confident of getting a bargain.
ROBERT B. LYNE,
de 29 Special Commissioner

By Frank D. Hill. Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer 1108 Main street.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST from J. H. Armstrong and Ann his wife, dated 18th of March, 1873, and recorded in the clerk's office of Richmond Chancery Court, and in execution of the decree of 28th of November, 1876, in the District Court of the United States for the East-orn District of Virginia, in the cause of Armstrong's ern District of Virginia, in the cause of Armstrong's assignee vs. Armstrong et als., the undersigned, as trustee in said deed, will on FRIDAY the 5th day of January, 1877, at 3% o'clock P. M. sell, on the premises, at auction, all that LOT OF GROUND, with all improvements thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Clay and Thirtieth streets, fronting on Clay street 132 feet, and running back parallel with Clay street 132 feet, and running back parallel with Thirtieth street 82 feet 6 inches.

TERMS: Cash as to expenses of sale and to pay off 8 bond of \$800, with interest thereon from the 18th of March, 1876, of which amount \$200, with the interest thereon, is payable in gold coin; balance on a credit of six mouths; but by consent of parties interested the terms may be more liberal, and to be appropriated on day of sale.

announced on day of sale.

JOHN CANEPA, Trustee. By virtue of the decree of 28th of Nevember, 1876, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, in the cause of "Armstrong's assignee vs. Armstrong et als.," I will unite in the foregoing sale. EDWARD M. CRUMP, Assignee in Bankruptey of J. H. Armstrong. de 21 de 21

WOOD AND COAL. N ENTERING THE NEW YEAR MY IN ENTERING THE, NEW LEAR MY
kind patrons are sincerely thanked for their generous patronage, and assured that continued effort
will be made to furnish them at the lowest priceswith the best ANTHRACITE COAL—all sizes;
EAST VIRGINIA BITUMINOUS and SPLINT
COAL: all kinds of COOKING COKE; and my unrivalled KINDLING, COOKING, and CORD
WOOD, at Ninth and Cary streets and Basin bank.

ja 1. B. WATKINS.

TOAL-YARD ALMOST AT YOUR DOORS, with a full supply of ANTHRACITE, all sizes, for family use, in this SPLINT, the best Lump-none better; COKE, all sizes; MIDLOTHIAN and CLOVER HILL, &c.

MIDLOTHIAN and CLOVER HILL, &C.
PINE and OAK WOOD—long, block, and kinding—of the best.
I have just put down the latest and among the best PATENT SCALES in this yard for weighing my coal, and customers may rest assured they shall have correct weight, and all coal and coke sent to them by weight alone; and I advise them not to buy by the load, for it is in direct violation of our city or-dinance of March, 1876, for coal-dealers to send out coal otherwise than by weight.

Branch yard corner Jefferson and Broad streets.

de 23-eod1m \$3.50 FOR GRATES AND COOKING-STOVES. No. 1 AVERAGE COAL de-livered for \$3.50 a ton. A good substitute for Soft Coke. W. S. PILCHER, de 28 823 Main, near Ninth. THE CHEAPEST FUEL FOR COOK: ING-STOVES, Ranges, and Latrobes, is AN THRACITE COAL—egg, stove, and chestnut sizes KANAWHA SPLINT—the peerless coal for open

Seventeenth street, at draw-b de 19 COAL AND WOOD—GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR MONEY.—Good
GRATE COAL from \$3.35 to \$4 per ton of 2,000
pounds; No. 1 LUMP, \$4.50 per 2,000 pounds;
ANTHRACITE EGG, STOVE, NOT, and FURNACE COAL of best quality; best No. 1 West Virsstring SPLINT, \$5 per 2,000 pounds; SOFT COKE
at lowest prices; all kinds of ENGINE COAL. PINE at lowest prices; all kinds of ENGINE COAL. PINE and OAK WOOD, \$4.50 to \$5 percord. Mineteenth and Cary stregts. [de 15] C. H. PAGE. THE QUALITY OF CLOVER HILL

A NTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS ACCORD.—Ben Franklin Red-Ash Coal of all sizes; Reliance and Enterprise White Ash, Egg, and Stove; West Virginia Splint for grates; Clover Hill Lump; Cumberland for steam and smiths use. Carbon Hill SOFT COKE. OAK and PINE WOOD.

WIRT ROBERTS.

no 17 corner Seventeenth and Cary streets

RAILROAD LINES RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG , KAILROAD COMPANY, YOMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1877, trains

on this road will run as follows LEAVE RICHMOND SOUTH. M., THROUGH MAIL daily, connect

7:25 A. M. THROUGH MAIL daily, connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Columbia, Savannah, Raleigh, Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and all points South and Southwest; also connects at Petersburg with the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohlo railroad for Lynchburg, Farmville, and other local stations on that road. This train stops only at Manchester and Chester.

1:20 P. M., ACCOMMODATION daily. Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk, and at Norfolk with spiendid Bay-line steamers for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and with the Old Dominion steamers for New York, stopping at all regular stations on signal.

5:00 P. M., FREIGHT daily (except Sunday), with coach attached.

11:15 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily (except Sunday), with the coach attached.

11:15 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily (except Sunday), connecting for Weldon, Raleigh, Wilmington, Charleston, Eavannah, and all points in Florida, Pullman sleeping-ear for Wilmington and the South. LEAVE PETERSBURG NORTH.

6:33 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily (except Sunday), connecting with Richmone, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad for all points North, East, and West.
7:45 A. M., FREIGHT TRAIN daily (except Sunday), with coach attached. 11:00 A. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, with passenger coach attached.
7:05 P. M. THROUGH MAM. daily, connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad for all points East and West. Sleeper attached, running through. Also, making close connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points North and West. This train stops only at Manchester and Chester.

stops only at Manchester and Chester This is the only line running double daily train from Richmond South.
ALL TRAINS leaving Petersburg will start from mattox depot.

A. SHAW, Superintendent. RICHMOND, FRED'G & POTOMAC R. R. CO., OFFICE GENERAL TICKET AGENT. RICHMOND, December 11, 1876.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS. On and after WEDNESDAY, December 13th, rains will run on this road as follows: 8:03 A. M. leaves the Byrd-Street station daily (ex-

cept Sanday), connecting with the Bal-timore and Ohlo and Baltimore and Potomac ralroad, due at New York at 10:15 P. M.; arriving at Washington at 1:10 P. M.

8:38 P. M. leaves Byrd-Street station daily, connecting at Washington with the Baitimore and Potomac railroad, arriving in New York at 9:30 A. M. Through sleeper from Richmond to New York; price of berth, \$2.
4:30 P. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, for Junction, leaves Broad-Street station (Sindays excepted).
7:05 A. M. arrives at Byrd-Street station daily leaves New York at 6:05 the pricedleaves New York at 6:05 the priceding evening 11:00 P. M. arrives at Byrd-Street station daily (ex-

8:20 A. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN arrive at Broad-Street station (Sundays excepted). A passenger-car, which will be attached to freight

A passenger-car, which will be attached to freight train, will leave Broad-Street depot on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 8:20 A.M. arriving at Quantico at 4:40 P. M. Returning, will leave Quantico on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 10 A.M. arriving at Broad-Street depot at 6 P. M.

Through sleepers and coaches run on night trains between Richmond and New York each way.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Broad-Street station on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and 8 A TUR DAY NIGHTS for all points North and West, and arrive on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY MORNINGS. Consignees of live stock and perish-MORNINGS. Consignees of live stock and perish able articles, upon giving notice at depot, can obtain freight at Boulton on preceding evening.

Through bills of lading and rates given to all principal points North and West. E. T. D. MYERS.

General Superintendent. C. A. TAYLOR. General Freight and Ticket Agent. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD. SCHEDULE OF TRAINS TAKING EFFECT

DECEMBER 10, 1876.

THROUGH MAIL. leaves Richmond dully, connecting at Greensboro' with trains on North Caro-lina division and N. W. N. C. R. R. at Charlotte with trains on Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line railway for At-lanta, Macon. Jacksonville, Montgome-ry, Mobile, and New Orleans, and all southwestern points. With C. C. and A. R. R. for Columbia, Augusta, and all southers and southers for points.

LYNCHBURG ACCOMMODATION, 9:30 A. M., leaves Richmond daily for Burkeville, Farmville, Lynchburg, and interme-diate points, making close connection at Lynchburg for all southwestern THROUGH FREIGHT.

5:10 P. M., with sleeping-car attached, leaves Rich-mond daily (except Sunday) for Lynch-burg, arriving at Lynchburg 5:15 A. M. THROUGH MAIL, 7:47 P. M., arrives Richmond daily, connecting with North Carolina division N. W. N. C. R. R., C. C. and A. R. R. R., and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line railway from all southern and southwest ern points, and with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Chesapeake and Obio railroads for all northern and

western points.

LYNCHBURG ACCOMMODATION. 4:51 P. M., arrives Richmond daily from Lynchburg, Farmville, Burkeville, and all in-termediate points, and from all south-western points. THROUGH FREIGHT.

7:20 A. M., with sleeping-car attached, arrives Richmond dally (except Monday) from Lynchburg, leaving Lynchburg at 7:00 The through freight trains between Richmond and Lynchburg, with sleeping-car attached, offer unu-sual advantages in economy of time to business-men of Richmond and Lynchburg.

of Richmond and Lynchbürg.

Tickets sold to all southern and southwestern points, and baggage checked through.

Palace sleeping-cars run through between Richmond and Brunswick. Ga.

Local tickets good only for a continuous passage between the points named on tickets. No lay-over checks will be given.

T. M. R. TALCOTT.

General Superintendent.

JOHN R. MACMURDO, General Passenger Agent. de 11 CHESAPEAKE AND OILIO RAILROAD, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, VA., December 1, 1876.)

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 3, 1876, passenger trains will run as follows: Arrive at Washington... 12:45 P. M.
Arrive at Charlottesville. 1:35 P. M.
Arrive at Lynchburg... 5:00 P. M.
Arrive at Standton... Arrive at Covington..... 8:20 P Arrive at White Sulphur. 10:10 P Arrive at Hinton...... 1:10 A. M.
Arrive at Kanawha Falls. 5:25 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston...... 7:27 A. M. Arrive at Charleston..... 7:27 A. M. Arrive at Huntington.... 10:00 A. M.

Mail trains run daily (except west of Gordonsville on Sunday).

Express trains run daily, stopping at Junction, Noel's. Trevillian's, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, Goshen, Milboro', Covington, and all regular stations west of Covington.

Accommodation trains run daily (except Sunday), and connect at Gordonsville for Washington.

Mail and express trains connect at Gordonsville for Washington, and mail train at Charlottesville for Washington, and mail train at Charlottesville for Washington, and the South.

Express train connects at Cincinnati with the trunk lines for all points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, including California, Oregon, and Texas.

Mail train arrives at Richmond at 4:30 P. M.

Express train from Cincinnati connects at Gordonsville with the Virginia Midland railroad, arriving at Washington at 7:30 A. M., and arrives at Richmond and Danville and Richmond and Petersburg trains for all, points South.

Trains for all, points South.

Through coaches from Richmond to Washington.
Accommodation train arrives at 9:10 A. M.
Sleeping-cars run on night-trains.
Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all orincipal points.
For rates, information. &c., apply at Company's offices, and at 826 Main street, Richmond, Va.
CONWAY R. HOWARD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. W. M. S. DUNN. Engineer and Superintendent.

RICHMOND, YORK RIVER AND CHESPEAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, RICHMOND, VA., November 18, 1876. THANGE OF SCHEDULE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

N EFFECT MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1876, THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS arrive at Richmond SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRI-DAY at 10 A. M., and leave Richmond MONDAY. THROUGH PASSENGER RICHMOND AY, Richmond SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 3 P. M., connecting at West Point with fast and well-equipped necting at 8 A. M., in ample time to connect with Raltimore at 8 A. M., in ample time to connect wi

Fare to Baltimore and return.....

COAL now better than ever before. Try it and be convinced.

Offices, Seventh and Byrd and Eleventh near Main street.

ANTHRACITE COAL—the best—all sizes;

SPLINT COAL—none better;

SOFT COKE of the best quality;

PINE and OAK WOOD—original growth.
At the lowest market price. All coal at wholesale and retait.

P. R. CARRINGTON, no 27.

Seventeenth and Carry streets.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS Elevest the lowest market price. All coal at wholesale and retait.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS Elevest the lowest market price and coard street; at the Exchange Hotel, and company a description of the lowest market price and coard street; at the Exchange Hotel, and company a description of the lowest politics.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS Elevest Virginia Splint for grates; Clover Hill Lump: Cumberland for steam and smiths use the Exchange Hotel, and company a description of the lowest politics.

It is a price to Roston.

Sunday, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 5 A.

MANTHRACITE COAL—the best—all sizes;

SPLINT COAL—none better;

P. R. CARRINGTON, no 27.

Seventeenth and Carry streets.

Through bills of lading, with guaranteed rates, issued to all northern and western points.

Tickets sold to all northern and western points.

Through bills of lading, with guaranteed rates, issued to all northern and western points.

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Through bills of lading, with guaranteed rates, issued to all northern and western points.

Through bills of lading, with guaranteed rates, issued to all northern and early at A. W. Garber's, 826 Main and carry streets.

Through bills of lading, with guaranteed rates, issued to all northern and early at A. W. Garber's, 826 Main and carry streets.

Through bills of lading, with guaranteed rates, issued to all northern and early at A. W. Garber's, 826 M

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EX-